Miscellaneous Advertisements

Dr. J. A. Clopton, Of Huntsville, Ala., TREATS WITH PERFECT SUCCESS.

Piles, Fistula, Fissures, Strictures, Polypus, Tumors, Scrofulous Ulcers, Syphilis, Venereal, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Dropsical Affections, &c., &c.

Special attention given to Diseases peculiar to Females—Ulcerations of the Ulcrus, Polypus of the Ulcrus, prolapsus of the Ulcrus, Lacerations of the Perimagum, &c., &c. of the Perimacum, &c., &c.

He removed a polypus from the uterus as large
as as infant's head, and the patient was perfectly

well in afteen days

Dr. C. has never lost a potient, nor had an accident to happen.

Testimonials will be forwarded from the first gentlemen of all the States South.

Office—in Huntsville, Ala., immediately on the Memphis and C. Railroad.

All letters must contain a three cent stamp.

Sept. 15, 1866.

Fall and Winter Importation, 1866.

Ribbons, Millinery, and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Ribbons, Bonnets, Silks and Satins, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bon nets, Ladies' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Shaker Hoods,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239, Baltimore St. BALTIMORE, MD., OFFER A STOCK UNSURPASSED IN THE United States in variety and cheapness. Orders solicited, and prompt attention given

TERMS-CASH. Sept. 13, 1866. THE NEW LINE FOR BALTIMORE, carrying the GREAT HARNDEN EXPRESS FREIGHT, leave Norfolk at 51/2 o'clock, p. m.

The new and elegant steamers GEORGE LEARY, Capt. S. Blakeman, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

JAS. T. BRADY, Capt. D. C. Landis, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The steamers of this line have unsurpassed ac

commodations, being all new and constructed with great regard to speed, comfort and safety, and the tables are equal to first class hotel fare.

Travellers going North via Scaboard and Roanoke Railroad, can purchase tickets to Portsmouth, where coaches will be in waiting to convey them and their baggage free of charge to the New Line Steamers. Ample time is afforded to make sure connection, and the fare under any circumstances as low as by the Old Bay Line.

Travellers going via Weldon and Petersburg and Norfolk and Petersburg Raiiroads can procure through tickets at Petersburg and have baggage checked to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New

This line connects at Baltimore with the Railroads for all Principal Cities North and West. Through Tickets sold on the Boats, and Passengers and Baggage transferred from Boat to Cars Free of Charge.

Passengers, Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Portsmouth and New Line Steamers free of charge. Leave Baltimore from Spear's Wharf, foot of Gay Street, at 5 o'clock, p. m. H. V. TOMPKINS, Agent

James W. NEWSOM | In the Court o Equity for Hallfax County North-children of Eaton R. New- Carolina to ell som, and residents of Texas. I land for partition. The bill sets forth that a certain tract of land situate in Halifax County, late the property of Tabitha G. Newsom, now belongs to the plaintiffs and defendants as tenants in common, and the plantiffs are desirous of having it sold for partition: the defendants are warned to appear at the next Fall term of Halifax Court of Equity and answer, or a decree pro confesso will be taken against them. THOMAS N. HILL, C. M. E.

WM. H. TURLINGTON, Commission and Shipping Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS, WILL BE pleased to serve his old friends and customers, and all others wishing business attended to Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Bacon, Timber, Grain, &c. Charges made light. Sept. 12, 1866.

To the colored people of North-Carolina

Convention, 1866. THE STATE CONVENTION OF COLORER men, held in this City last September, as a me-dium through which the colored citizens could communicate their thoughts, purposes and desires, formed a State League, with its auxiliaries to look after the interests of the Colored People of the State. The State Legislature has been memorialized in behalf of the colored people, and our petition was treated with respectful con-sideration. We have, as far as practicable, established auxiliary Leagues to promote the cause of Education, and to look after the suffering poor. While we feel a deep sense of gratitude to those Benevolent Societies which have done so much for the Freedometill. much for the Freedman, still we are conscious of the fact that we must learn to rely upon our-selves, and the world is looking to us for a demonstration of our capacity to perform the part of useful, intelligent citizens.

The State League is the only recognized organ-

ization we, as a colored people, have; and it having performed its duties to the best of its ability, it was enjoined on us to call another Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the vention, to be need in the City of Raieign, on the first Tuesday in October next, the second day of the month. Let each County be represented as the Counties are represented in the State Legis. lature. In Counties where there are Leagues, the Counties to be represented by the Leagues-Let each County send its best men as delegates. This is no time to compliment friends at the ex-Let each County send its best men as delegates—
This is no time to compliment friends at the expense of the public good. Let the people be influenced only by the consideration of qualificu,
tion, and let the delegates be here promptly on
the day appointed, that we may counsel together
for the good of our people, and adopt such
measures as will best promote our interests.

It is earnestly desired that every county be
fully represented.

Delegates will come prepared to defray the expenses of the Convention.

By order of the Executive Board:

JAMES H. HARRIS, President JOHN R. GOOD, of Craven, Vice-President. WM. H. ANDERSON, JOHN RANDOLPH, of Craven, JOHN NIXON, of New Hanover,

> Executive Board : JAMES BOWMAN, of Cumberland. J. T. Schenck, of Mecklenburg. WM. SMITH, of New Hanover. J. Roberts, of Chowan. Wm. Cawthorn, of Warren, G. W. Melcher, of Cabarrus. G. W. MELCHER, Of Cabalian HARRY WEBB, of Franklin. AARON PRATHER, of Granville COLOFER HAMILTON, of Rutherford.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, Raleigh, N. C., September 28th, 1866, SIX ARTILLERY HORSES,

and a large quantity of Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of the following articles: 866 Axes, 479 Camp Kettles, 840 Axe Helves, 77 Camp Hatches, 551 Canteens and Straps, 9 Sibley tent Stoves, 421 Mess Pans,

1059 Spades, 902 Pick Axes, 121 Pick Axe Helves. Most of the above articles are new. TERMS-Cash, United States Currency By order of

Brevet Lieut. Col. J. D. STUBBS, Chief Quartermaster,

Mil. Com'd N. C. E. CRAWFORD, Brevet Maj, & A. A. Q. M. Sept. 18, 1866.

Special Notices.

Cholera, Diarrhea, and Dysentery !-A cure is warranted by Dr. Tomas' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, if used when first taken by persons of temperate habits. This medicine has been known in the United States over 20 years. Thousands have used it, and found it never failed to cure any complaint for which it was recommended, and all those who first tried it, are now never without it. In the cholera of 1848, Dr. Tobias attended 40 cases and lost 4, being called in too late to do any good.

DIRECTIONS .- Take a teaspoonful in a wireglass of water every half hour for two hours, and rub the abdomen and extremities well with the Liniment. To allay the thirst, take a lump of ice in the mouth abut the size of a marble every ten minutes. It is warranted perfectly innocent to take internally. Sold by all druggists-price, 40 an interview with the President, I urged and 80 cents. Depot, 56 Courtlandt street, New him to call to Washington three of the

Sept. 22, 1866.

Reduction in Price of the American

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS. In consequence of the recent great improvements in our facilities for manufacturing we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed, WITH GOLD AT PAR, so that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now

from the expectation that it will be cheaper at manufacture and sale of More than 200,000 Watches

have given our productions the very highest rank among time-keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until for months together, we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.

We are fully justified in saying that we now make more than one-half of all the watches sold in the United States. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade-marks on the

"American Watch Co." Waltham, Mass. "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham, Mass.

"P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass. 4. "William Ellery," named "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Wal-

tham, Mass. 6. Our next quality of Ladies' Watch is named " P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass. These watches are turnished in a great variety of sizes at d styles of cases.

The American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass. authorize us to state that without distinction of trade-marks or price, AL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY

ARE FULLY WARRANTED to be the best time-keepers of their class ever Waltham, Mass., are for sale by dealers generally throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single watches.

Caution .- The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling

counterfeits will be prosecuted. ROBBINS & APPLETON, Ag'ts for the American Watch Co. 182 BROADWAY, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1866. 80-4m

Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in forty-50 ets. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston,

Mass., it will be forwarded by ge, to any part of the United States. P. F. PESCUD, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.-Black or Brown. Instantaneous, beautiful, durable, re- it. liable. The best and cheapest in use. Depot No. 66 John Street, New York. Sold by all Drug, Patent Medicine, Perfumery and Fancy Goods stores everywhere.

March 13, 1866,-1v. Marriage and Celibacy, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men .-Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the free of charge in sealed letter envelopes.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philade phia, Pa.

Aug. 14, 1866. BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO. Corner of Wall and Nassau Sts., New York. In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we have opened a NEW YORK HOUSE at above location, and offer our services to Banks, Bankers, and Investors for the transacchases and sales of Government Securities, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. We are constantly represented at the Stock Exchange and Gold We keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, buying and selling at current prices, and allowing which he is obliged to abandon. correspondents the most liberal rates the market JAY COOKE & CO. may 12.

Brick Machine.-The National Brick Ma chine, a CLAY TEMPERING MACHINE, and makes with only two horse power, 30,000 SPLENDID BRICKS per day, with well defined edges and uniform lengths. If the Machine does not perform what we claim for it, we will take it back and refund the money. Unusual inducements offered to purchasers of territorial rights. Address ABRAM REQUA, Gen. Agent,

PERMANENT AND WIDE-SPREAD SUCCESS IS THE BEST EVIDENCE OF THE GOODNESS OF BRAND-RETH'S PILLS .- They should be in every family,

Remember, the Cholera must be treated as a Poison, and your safety demands that it should be got rid of without delay. Colds, rheumatism, asthma, pleurisy, diarrhœa, colics, in fact, all sickness is the consequence of active impurities in

restored at once white letters. Sold by Druggists.

B. BRANDRETH.

WANTED--AGENTS.

The President-Congress-Henry Ward

Beecher. The persistent efforts of Mr. Beecher to cast blame on the Republican majority of the present Congress, that it is—at least equally with President Johnson responsible for the grave existing differences between them, impels me, in the interests of truth and justice, to make a statement of facts.

I was one of those who early apprehended and anxiously deprecated a breach between Congress and the Presdent. Soon after our last State election, and before the assembling of the present Congress, I went, not uninvited, to Washington, expressly to guard against most eminent and trusted expositors of Northern Anti-slavery sentiment, and three equally eminent and representative Southern ex-Rebels, and ask them to take up their residence at the White House for a week, a fortnight, so long as they might find it necessary, while they by free and friendly conference and liscussion, whereon the North and the South should be not merely reconciled, but made evermore fraternal and harmonious. I suggested that the Presisome future time. The test of ten years and the dent should occasionally, as he could find time, drop in on these conferences and offer such suggestions as he should deem fit-rather as a moderator or common friend, than as a party to the dis-

A suggestion of names being invited, proposed those of Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, Gerrit Smith of New York and Judge R. P. Spaulding of Ohio, as three who seemed to me fairrepresentatives of the Anti-slavery seniment of the North, while neither specially obnoxious to or disposed to deal harshly with the South; and I added that I hoped they would be met by men like Gen. Robert E. Lee, Alexander H. Stephens, &c., who would be recognized and heeded by the South as men in whose hands her honor and true interests would be safe. But I added 5. OUR LADIES' WATCH, of first quality, is that I had no special desire that these or any particular men should be elected wishing only that those chosen from either section should be such as to command their people's confidence and support. And I pledged myself to support to the extent of my power, any adjust-ment that should thus be matured and

agreed upon. Some two months later, after the meeting of Congress, and when the political sky had become darker, I went made in this or any other country. Buyers again to Washington, on the assurance should remember that unlike the guarantee of a of a mutual friend that the President foreign maker who can never be reached, this desired to see me. The Joint Commitguarantee is good at all times against the Com- tee on Reconstruction had then been pavy or their agents, and that if after the most appointed. At an interview promptly thorough trial, any watch should prove defective accorded, I urged the President to inin any particular, it may be always exchanged for vite this Committee to the White House, another. As the American Watches, made at and discuss with them, from evening to evening, as friend with friends, all the phases of the grave problem of Reconstruction, with a fixed resolve to find a basis of agreement if possible. I urged such considerations as occurred to me in favor of the feasibility of such agreement if it were earnestly sought, as I felt sure it would be on the side of Congress. The vast patronage in the President's hands-the reluctance of the Itch! Itch! Scratch!! Scratch!! majority in Congress to see their friends, supporters and nominees expelled by eight hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, wholesale from office, and their places Chilblains, and all eruptions of the Skin. Price supplied by bitter adversaries-the natural anxiety of every party in power to maintain cordial relations with the Government chosen by its votes-these Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postand a thousand kindred considerations, rendered morally certain an agreement between Congress and the President without a sacrifice of principle on either hand, if the latter should sincerely seek

I speak only of what I said and proposed, because I have no permission and no right to speak further. That my suggestions were not followed, nor anything akin to them, the public sadly knows. And the conclusion to which I have been most reluctantly forced is. that the President did not want harmovital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent | ny with Congress-that he had already made up his mind to break with the party which had elected him and seek a further lease of power through the favor and support of its implacable ene-HORACE GREELY.

Napoleon's Health!

Is Napoleon dying? Soasks all Europe. It is known that he is ill. Some accounts say that he is very ill. He went to Vichy for relief from the mineral waters; but they did not help him. tion of their business in this city, including pur- He hastened back to Paris, and traveled on ambulance cushions. He has been surrounded by councils of physicians oftener than by councils of ministers. Board, where orders sent us are promptly filled. He tried to reassure his people by riding out, and could not endure the effort. He made a plan for a trip to Biarritz,

All this is ominous. It is important to his dynasty that Napoleon shall remain in bodily and mental strength. He is in a large sense the Empire. His indomitable will and desperate daring created it; his diplomatic ability has maintained it; his personal power is its present guaranty against revolution. Were he to die, at the present time, the Government must devolve upon a Re gency. A Regency with the Empress at its head, would be naturally anti-Na-141 Broadway, N. Y. poleonic; certainly retrogressive. It could not fail to experience manifold shocks from the restless popular elements. If Napoleon can hold his position for ten or twelve years longer, he ready for use on the first symptoms of disease may transmit the Crown to his son occurring. This method will often save life .- without mediation. France will be more quiet if it believes this possible, than if it were compelled to speculate upon the chances of a succession, of barricades and soforth.

The political world has wondered why Napoleon so speedily abandoned the blood. These being removed, the health is his claims upon Prussia, for an extension of the French borders. Perhaps Observe my name in the Government stamp in the Court physician could solve this mystery. A sick emperor does not want war-especially when war must depend for success upon his own presence and efforts, and when failure would involve revolution. And BISMARCK did not hes-**To \$200 PER MONTH FOR GENTLE |
MEN, and \$35 to \$75 for Ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family SewingMachine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind braid, and embroider beautifully—price only \$20—making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted tor three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on twice that amount can be made. Address or call on twice that amount can be made. Address or call on twice that amount can be made. Address or call on twice that amount can be made. Address or call on twice that amount can be made. Address or call on twice that amount can be made. Address or call on the Rhenish frontier, must involve a struggle in which all the German races would unite for resistance. Napoleon, therefore, may have concluded to wait. If he recovers from his present indisposition, it will be as easy to enforse his demand a year hence as now. If the result shall be fatal, it were better that he should not transmit to the same that the should not transmit to some during the war, and who stands as was possible seen and felt before they can be realized.

—Cleveland Herald.

A CREDIBLE TALE.—A story is told of a physician in St. Louis who, having been away on a week's journey, was informed on this return that his absence had been published as follows: "There were last week seventy-five less deaths than occurred during the war, and who stands as was possible seen and felt before they can be realized.

—Cleveland Herald.

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—Cleveland Herald.

A CREDIBLE TALE.—A story is told of a physician in St. Louis who, having been away on a week's journey, was informed on his return that his absence had been published as follo itate to show that any attempt to en-

lomatic complications .- Albany Eve.

Large bodies of men, assembled harmoni-ously upon stirring political occasions, are waiting for something more acceptable as the too apt to become so exhilerated, excited, price of their restoration. and enthusiastic as to imagine that the people at large are feeling just about the same ministration and the country at large, to urge upon the excluded States the saving policy gregated at Chicago, in the interest of General McClellan, were fatally impressed with adoption of the conditions offered by Consuch an idea. Therefore they heaped incumbrances upon him too grievous to be borne, though he promptly repudiated the platform and though his army popularity as a war blacks to the elective franchise or their excandidate enabled him to run far ahead of clusion from the enumeration of the people

The great and harmonious convention of the friends of the President, that recently as- this section of the amendment will work in embled in Philadelphia, seemed also to be the excluded or unreconstructed States, with impressed with the idea that the vastness of the denial or concession of the suffrage to their numbers, and their wonderful spirit the blacks, according to the census of 1860: of unity and harmony, were a type of general feeling in the country at large. That this was the belief is pretty obvious, from the fact that nothing suitable has followed in the way of system in holding mass meetings, and especially in that of comprehensive organization for the many obvious purposes of conducting a canvass, in which the Radicals now have the field, and will keep it, in the bsence of concerted action upon system by he friends of the Union. So, also, the vast gatherings at very nu-

nerous points in the North and West to welcome the President will be interpreted by those especially who are not thoroughly versed in the subtilety and secret springs of Northern politics, as a sort of an infallable sign that nearly all the people are in favor of the policy of the Administration. Herein is an error that may work mischief. The mass of the people of the North have been accustomed to turn out to see and honor their Chief Magistrate. They have ever been disposed to do so even for those who had no party, and certainly for those who had no najority at their backs. We have seen such shrred by their political opponents from a sense of respect to themselves as the constituent body, and to the Chief Magistrate as their chosen servant, under institutions which they seemed especially to appreciate on such occasions. Never until the tour of President Johnson did party hate of leaders take the form of inciting reckless men, of ungovernable temper and vulgar manners, to disturb a Chief Magistrate, however objectionable his views, policy, and principles to many. These brutal exhibitions have so profoundly impressed the better class of Republicans, that many of them, as in Ohio, a portion of Penn-sylvania, and in Maryland, have manifested their displeasure with their party managers, by taking especial pains to be present at the recent ovations to the President. But it must not be inferred that these will, in the excitement of politics that is to ensue, cut loose from old party associations. They may ondemn the proscriptive, discourteous, and igoted action of their municipal or State authorities, and the coarse conduct of fellows of the lower sort in disturbing and asthe election comes off, they will mainly vote | population they will only got forty members as they have been accustomed to do. We |-a dead loss of twenty-one. This, among do not entertain a doubt but that the vile the Southern politicians, may seem a hard partisan assaults upon the President will condition either way; but as it is evident doubt that his sincere, earnest, direct, plain, sentation of the Southern blacks in Congress and cogent addresses will find a responsive without suffrage, the Southern States must lodgment in the hearts of thousands of the make their election upon this amendment, sons of toil who had not before expressed one way or the other. Nor can we underfor him, and not holders of valuable offices. under the present state of things, in the This was sharply illustrated on Saturday evening in this city, there being large delegations of mechanics from the Navy Yard, the Arsenal, and elsewhere in the procession, while of three thousand well paid officials in the Departments there were, we think, less

than a hundred in the line. The demonstration of mechanics on Saturday evening was grandly impressive—almost morally inspiring, since that they are not controlled by the wretchedly demoralizing selfishness that now degrades American politicians, who, faster and faster, are descending to the low level of mere office and contract jobbing and brokerage. We believe that the feelings of the mechanics here are a type of the respect and regard which is felt nerally by the same class in the country at large for the President. We believe that if the sentiment of the mechanics and laborers could be developed, as it might be by proper steps in the way of organization, it would sweep everything before it at the elections. But masses of men-even soldiers-if without organization, discipline, and fit leadership, are too often misguided, divided, and overborne by a watchful, energetic, compacted, and mercenary foe .- National Intelligen-

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF A POWDER House.-We have been informed by a gentleman who was in Akron last Saturday that a terrible explosion occurred in the finishing powder house of Austin & Co., about one and a half miles from the city, at ten o'clock on that day. The report was heard for miles around, and the dense, black smoke, ascending above the fearful scene, could be plainly seen from the town. When the report tween the President and Congress upon this of the explosion was heard crowds of people flocked to the mills, as they were ded on the part of the President with the aware, from former experience, that an accident had occurred there. It was ascertained that two men-one having charge of the building, and the driver of a mule team which was standing in front of the house-were killed. Both men and the team were blown to atoms. over the radicals which it offers the exclu-A few small pieces of flesh, probably an ded States, and his object and their object inch square, were the only traces left of now paramount to all others ought to be the men, and a hoof and some spokes from the wagon wheels furnished the only evidence of a team having been there. There was not one stone left upon another to mark the spot where the building stood, but every thing connected with it was so shattered and scattered that one unacquainted with the circumstances would not have believed a building ever stood there. Not a remnant of the house remained; nothing but a black spot marked the place where it stood. A large beam, fifteen feet long and twelve inches square, was thrown fifty rods with such violence that it cut through the body of a butternut tree standing in the way. The plas tering was shaken from the walls of a house which stood about fifty rods from the mill, and all the timbers in the building were sprung from their places. The castings in the mill have been broken so badly that one piece cannot be distinguished from another. Even the ears of corn were blown from the stalks in the surrounding fields. Our informant thought he was aware of the strength of gunpowder, but this explosure convices him the effects must be

his successor a legacy of war and of dip- The Southern States and the Constitu-

Journal.

The Delusiveness of Great Conventions and Popular Gatherings—They are of the Constitutional amendment now before the Southern States still excluded from Congress is whether they shall accept the advantages of fered them with the immediate adoption of the constitutional amendment now before no Avail Without Organization and the States for their ratification, or remain out in the cold" for an indefinite length of

> This is the question, and we now feel it to be our duty, in behalf of the South, the adand the great advantages of an immediate gress in this aforesaid amendment. great difficulty in this matter lies in the alternative presented of the admission of the of every State concerned in representation in Congress. The following tables will show

The excluded or Unreconstruct'd States.		Free Col- ored.	Slaves.	Vote of 1860.
Alabama	526,271	2,690	435,080	90,357
Arkansas	324,143		111,115	
Florida			61,745	
Georgia	591,550	3,400	462,198	106,365
Lonisiana	357,456	18,647	331,726	50,510
Mississippi	353,899		436,631	
North-Carolina,	629,942	30,463	331,059	
South-Carolina,	291,300	9,914	402,406	
Texas	420,891	355	182,666	
Virginia		58,042	490,865	

Total 4,620,498 125,460 3,245,391 697,702 Here, for the sake of round nunbers, we will say is presented a white population of four millions and a half, and a black population of three millions and a half; and here we have the gains or losses of the States concerned in representation in Congress upon the admission of their negroes to the bal-

Ratio of Representation in Congress.	Apportionment un der the census of- 1860,	Based on three- fifths slave popu- lation.	According to white population, inclu- ding colored,	According to white suffrage,
Alabama, Arkansas,	6 3 1	1	7	4
Florida,	1	_	7 3 1 8 6 6 8 5	3
Georgia,	7	2	8	1 5 4 3 5 2 4 9
Georgia, Louisiana,	5 5 7	2 2 2 2 2 1 2	6	4
Mississippi,	5	2	6	3
North-Carolina,	7	2	8	5
South-Carolina.	4	2	5	2
Texas,	4	1	5	4
Virginia,	11	2	12	9
Total	53	15	61	40

It will thus be perceived that the ten ex-

cluded States, in accepting the one alterna-

tive of universal suffrage will secure sixty-

one members in the House of Representatives, and that by adopting the other alternaaulting the President. Nevertheless, when tive of limiting the suffrage to the white ing much strength to his party. Nor do we that the North will not consent to a reprenions. They in particular exhibit respect stand why there should be any hesitation choice of the alternative. There is a prejudice of two hundred years' growth in the South against the admission of the blacks among the Southern whites to a footing of political equality. This prejudice cannot be removed by Congressional legislation nor even by a constitutional amendment. It must be left to the changing influences of time. Very well. Even so this amendment proposes to leave it. Every State concerned has the choice of admitting to or excluding from the suffrage its black population; and as this prejudice against the blacks is the predominant idea among the ruling Southern whites, their only course is to accept the amendment with the distinct understanding among themselves that they will exclude the blacks from the ballot-box in toto for the pre-

sent, submitting to the loss of their representation in Congress. We recommend this course to the Southern States with the adoption of the amendment. They will not in reality lose much in the House in losing twenty members, considering the overwhelming Northern majority against them in that body. By coming in with even forty members they will certainly put an end to the power of the radicals to carry their measures by a two thirds vote, and we doubt not that upon their extreme issues the radicals will be left in a minority, with the union of the Northern democrats

and moderate republicans with the Southern On the other hand, in the Senate these Southern States remain by this amendment untouched. It is in the Senate, too, that the South, in any event, must henceforth look for its balance of power in Congress; and in the Senate it can at once gain this balance of power by the adoption of this conquestion of reconstruction should have enpassage amendment by a two-thirds vote in each House, inasmuch as this is the vote which makes a bill a law of the land over the veto of the President. His co-operation now in behalf of the speediest possible ratification of the amendment is his only true course. It offers him the same advantages the full representation of all the States in Congress on the basis of this constitutional amendment during the approaching session. —N. Y. Herald.

WILL NOT ATTEND.—General Grant persists in informing the people that he will have nothing to do with politics. He returned the following answer to an invitation to attend the Schenk-Butler Convention: HEADQUARTERS ARMIES U. S.,)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1866.

L. Edwin Dudley, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee Soldiers and Sailors Union : SIR-General Grant directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at a "National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 25, 1866," for political purposes. He instructs me to say it is contrary to his habit and to his convictions of duty to attend political meetings of any character whatever, and that he sees with regret the action of any officer of the army taking a conspicuous part in the political dissensions of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Colonel and Aid-de-Camp.

See the announcement of Col. Harris as a andidate for the Senate in this Senatorial listrict. We know Col. Harris to be a true Union man, one who fought secession and the Davis despotism, as hard as was possible

Case, \$57,990.

Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1866. NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For Governor, ALFRED DOCKERY Of Richmond County.

The New York Herald on the Situation. We copy the following appeal to the Southern people from the New York Herald of the 20th inst.

"Against the warnings of Stevens and the flippant objections of Brooks we urge upon the politicians and white people of the South-ern States the adoption of this constitutional amendment. The public mind of the North is not in the mood for a repetition of the supercilious, imperious and insolent demands of such Southern fire-eaters and revolutionists as defeated the great object of the Border States Peace Convention of 1861. We have had enough of the folly of domineering Southern fire-eaters and enough of the fanaticism of Northern radicals, and we want peace, and we can get it in the restoration of the Union on the basis of this peace ultimatum of the republican conservatives of Congress. We feel entirely justified in admonishing the Southern States that delay is dangerous to them; that if they reject these condition of Congress they will be far more likely to get something much worse instead of anything better; that a State government, according to the Supreme Court, if recognized by Congress, is the State; that if not recognized by Congress, there is no appeal but to the next Congress, and that in such an appeal there is no living chance of anything better than this amendment for the excluded States.

It is the victorious party in a war that dictates the treaty of peace; and as the terms of restoration and peace offered to the South by Congress propose nothing of confiscation, no enforcement of negro suffrage, no vengeance, no exclusions from federal offices that cannot be remedied, no disfranchisements, but only those securities deemed necessary for the safety of the national treasury, the liberty of the blacks and the future peace of the Union, we would appeal to the excluded Southern States to come into the general government as fast as possible on these generous terms offered through Congress by the victorious North. We urge this didate in the field, and the Editors knew this course because it is abundantly manifest that nothing less will satisfy the great dominant Union war party and Congressional peace party of the North."

The Herald truly says that the proposed amendment has been offered to the South by the moderate republicans in Congress, and the Sentinel, of this place, recently admitted the same thing. This amendment is nothing more than President Johnson has himself required of the Southern States; and all Congress asks is that the principles it contains, every one of which has been approved by the President, shall be engrafted in the National Constitution.

The Herald sustains us in the view we have taken that the Southern States would do well at once to accept this amendment. They will never get better terms. They will not get as good terms hereafter, if they reject this amendment. Instead of being a proposition for negro suffrage, it contains the only plan we shall be able to get which will prevent negro suffrage. There is no negro suffrage in this amendment. This question is expressly left where the President would leave it-with the States. We shall have the same number of members of Congress until 1872. After that time, the white voters will only be counted, as whites only will vote, and in this way we shall lose two or three members of Congress. But, by 1882, we shall increase again in our members. by the inpouring white population. The same rule will apply to all the States, Northern as well as Southera. We shall have as many members as Maine, for our white population is equal to

hers; and if we can only get back to the Union, it is more than probable that the white emigration to our State will place us ahead that we shall count them in the basis of re- back to the Union. presentation against their free whites. We

Nor is it true that this amendment deprives any man of his right of suffrage. It simply prohibits certain persons from holding office, intil such time as Congress may relieve them. President Johnson has gone much further in this respect than this amendment goes. He declared, in the very outset, that no man should vote or hold office until he gave the word. He pardoned the great body of our people, but those whom he refuses to pardon can not even vote, much less hold office. They can support Gen. Dockery. The sentiments connot even make title to a square foot of their tained in these letters were referred to in the land. Congress has not gone that far. The proceedings of the Union meeting. President says to Mr. Stevens, Mr. Graham, Mr. Turner, and others, you shall not even vote or make or receive title to property, until I think proper to allow you to do so; of Gen. Dockery, and is an outspoken advo-Congress merely says, you shall not hold office for the present. The writer of this, the Senior Editor of this paper, is as much banned by business he could not neglect. He will by the proposed amendment as the most also support Gen. Dockery actively and thorough secessionist in the South. If it warmly. should be accepted, he would not be allowed to hold office until he was relieved by Con- as follows: gress. What assurance has he that he would be relieved? It is well known that the Senate would not confirm him for a foreign mission. But what of that? The Union must be restored at all hazards. No man or set of There is no hope for the South except in the men should stand in the way of its restoration. The interests of the great body of the people, who do not want office, should first be considered. It is not likely that it will be difficult to find persons to fill the offices, no matter how many may be excluded-and the exclusion, after all, is only temporary.

But it is almost useless to argue this quessomething much worse in the future. last two years.

A Flash in the Pan! The Sentinel is disposed to make light of the recent Union meeting in Raleigh which recommended Gen. Dockery for Governor .-We admit the meeting was small in numbers. We have attempted to deceive no one in this respect. Those who were present honestly determined not to attempt to speak for the State through a Convention, but simply and modestly to hold a meeting, as they had a right to do. They held a meeting and laid down principles which will prevail. Small as the meeting was, it uttered the voice of thousands upon thousands of our worthiest citizens, including many of our ablest and most sagacious public men.

But what have the Sectinel and its friends been doing in the way of meetings? It is notorious that the great Covention held here in the Senate Chamber, to send State delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, was composed of the chairman, the junior editor of the Sentinel, as Secretary, and one more to make the motions. And on Saturday last, in this place, there was a complete flash in the pan by the Sentinel and its friends, in their effort to get up a meeting. The bell was rung time and again, yet no one appeared. The Junior Editor himself was among the anxious two or three, who labored in vain to make a demonstration. And here is the excuse, good readers, which the Sentinel offers for this failure:

"It had previously been determined, in view of the conflicting partialities of our friends for different persons, not to make any formal nominations; and it was therefore concluded that it would be best, under all the circumstances, not to hold the meeting, but to leave every man to the decision of his own judgment in selecting persons for whom to vote. Out of the many candidates in the field, the friends of President Johnson and Gov. Worth will be able to make the son and Gov. Worth will be able to make the proper selection. No man who does not endorse both, and who does not commit himself une-quivocally against the Howard amendment, can be elected in this County. That, we regard, as

Now, every one knows it was not concluded that it would be best not to hold the meeting, for the bell was rung several times, and every possible effort was made to get a meeting. The Sentinel also endeavors to produce the impression that the candidates already in the field are Worth men. We now state that there is thus far no Worth canto be so when they penned the above. We go further and say, that we know the people of Wake County well enough to feel perfectly certain that no Worth man can begin to be elected in the County.

The Editors of the Sentinel, as the results of whose policy our people were subjugated, bummered, and ruined, have the impudence to speak for Wake County. But our people know all these things already, and they are able to take care of themselves without the advice or dictation of any one. WAKE COUNTY IS FOR THE UNION. HER PEOPLE ARE FOR THE SHORTEST ROAD RIGHT BACK TO THE UNION. They have suffered too much already by the wicked, ambitious, and selfish conduct of such as the Editors of the

on and be prosperous and happy once more; or shall we stay out and incur the dangers of negro suffrage and civil war, solely for the benefit of a few office-holders and officeseekers, who involved us in our troubles. Gov. Worth for no Plan of Restoration!

The issue is, shall we go back to the Uni-

up and destroy the President's plan; and he is bitterly opposed to the Congressional plan, which is in substance the President's Gov. Worth is, therefore, in favor of no

Gov. Worth has done all he could to rip

plan for restoring the Union. After doing all he could to destroy the President's plan, he sits down in despair and awaits the ava-

Keep it Before the People.

That the only way to prevent the reorganization of our State government, the confisof that State in 1872. Surely it cannot be cation of property, executions for treason, supposed that the Northern people will ever and negro suffrage, is to accept promptly the consent, unless we allow the negroes to vote, proposed constitutional amendment, and go

Those persons among us who will neither do not propose to count them. It is easy for carry out the President's plan nor accept the our people to determine that they will have plan of Congress, are practical disunionists. five or six members of Congress with white They may not intend to be so, but they are. voters, in preference to seven or eight mem- They are also pursuing the very course—we bers of Congress with negro voters. It will admit unintentionally-to force negro suffrage do no good to complain of a loss of power in on our people. For, if the plan now offered the House of Representatives. If we had not should be rejected, the radicals will certainrebelled slavery would not have been abol- ly get the upper hand in Congress, and sweep shed, and we would still have counted three- away the whole of our present State officers, fifths of the slaves in the apportionment, as and order the formation of new governments this amendment allows us to do until 1872. to be based on white and black suffrage.— Besides, we have been losing members ever President Johnson himself is already commitsince the Union was formed. North-Carolina ted to negro suffrage. Our people are opposed had fifteen members—as many as New York, to it. Who is going to fight to prevent Conin 1790; in 1860 the number had been re- gress from doing what we have said it will do, if we do not accept the proposed plan?

> Another Gun Spiked. The Sentinel claims that certain gentle-

men named on the Union State Committee, will not identify themselves with the movement to elect Gen. Dockery Governor. The Sentinel has deceived its readers in

this, as in other matters. We have letters from Lewis Thompson and Robert P. Dick. They will cordially

Mr. Settle was detained by his duties as Solicitor at Chatham Court. He was in the City on Saturday. He is warmly in favor cate of the Howard amendment.

Tod R. Caldwell, Esq., was detained also

Dr. Eugene Grissom, of Granville, writes

"I was prevented by sickness from attending. I have not heard of the action of our friends; but I believe it to be our duty to maintain our organization, whether defeat or success awaits us at the ensuing election. ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment. I am for it, as the best we can

hope to get.' We have letters to the same effect from other friends, but we do not feel at liberty to use their names.

EDUCATIONAL .- A movement is in progress in Kansas for the establishment of a coltion. We have no option. The hand of the lege for the education of Indian youths. The victor is upon us. We must either take Ottawas have had a school for the instrucwhat is offered promptly, or prepare for tion of their children in operation for the